WELL RIPENED CANE

FOR PLANTING. CUT

BACK TO BLACK LINE

WHEN PLANTING.

How to Have Raspberries All Summer POULTRY NOTES

CUTTING BACK

CAUSES VIGOROUS

NEW GROTH TO UNDESTREABLE START IN THE SPRING, FOR PLANTING.

ANY people consider raspberries the finest flavored berry that grows. The raspberry season in the past has been short, but now it is possible to have red raspberries all summer long. It is only tecessary to plant the proper varieties complish this result.

As for care, the raspberry is a strong rower, succeeding in any good soil, and requires only comparatively little

The plants should be sprayed before the buds open with Bordeaux mixture and again when the new canes are a not high, giving the third and last application about two weeks later.

The St. Regis red raspberry, if planted his autumn, will produce a crop next cason and two crops a year thereafter, As a summer bearing variety the size and quality are good and it yields abunfruit, about the middle of August it beins to set fruit on the new canes and ears continuously until frost. In New Jersey it begins to ripen from June 15 to 20. The berries are a bright crimson, of large size, rich, sweet and with the full raspberry flavor, keeping a ong time after they have been picked.

Rancre is another everbearing raspperry, especially desirable where the winters are severe, and also stands dry weather well. The fruit is large, of illiant crimson color, and like the St. Regis, if planted this autumn will fruit next summer, continuing until frost. The fall crop is borne on the tips of the

The Cliff King is a new everbearing black raspberry, fruiting from June un-til frost. This variety is said to be wonderfully prolific and of delicious flavor, but we have not tested it as oroughly as the red varieties.

Of the older varieties the Brandy-vine, Columbian, Cuthbert, golden queen, lerbert and Marlboro are favorites in the red varieties. Columbian is classed as a red, although in reality it is a erry. It is wonderfully prolic and of

In black caps Cumberland, Gregg, Kansas, Munger, black diamond and

Raspberries planted in the garden hould be set four or five feet apart, and in midsummer when the canes have reached a height of about two feet the op should be pinched off with the humb and finger to cause the canes to hrow out laterals.

The best time to plant is at the end f October or early in November. Preare the ground as early as possible and cosen it up at least two feet deep, three the illustration and thoroughly pulerize the soil.

s to place the plants four or five feet part each way, driving a stake to suport each plant. Another method is tretching three stout wires between ase the plants are set eighteen inches part. Fences may also be utilized as hown in the illustration. The trellis ystem can be used for line fences, thus illizing profitably space that usually is

In planting, carefully spread out the ots in their natural position and work he soil in well among the roots; when overing be careful not to break off the prominent buds at the base, as these !! produce fruiting canes. Tread down he soil gently with the feet, shorten he canes a little so they will not sway n the wind, and finally give a good

A good mulching of manure after planting will be beneficial and the mulch should be renewed again next spring.

LOUIS PHILIPPE ROSE.

vell preserved garden, go to the owner. who, if a flower lover, is sure to

ound the bush with glass jars, into by express. which direct the branches. If a blizzard threatens, throw a cloth over the eg until the weather moderates. My parent bush is more than fifty years frost. inceasingly and with a fragrance only

known several gardeners to send to the tose growers for this rose and they receive them as the nearest of kin and just as good," but they do not reat the heart, medium size, very louble and close, very dark in bud, very long stems, solitary and wholly unique. It is the first in bloom, the last

DWARF APPLE TREES DWARF PEAR TREES DWARF PLUM TREES DWARF PEACH TREES THE VAN DUSEN NURSERIES McKAY, Prop. Box S. Geneva, N. Y

PURE CANADA UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES

"The Joynt Brand." Hest, Cheapest and Most Lasting for on earth, is and information cheerfully given.

JOHN JOYNT, Box 297, Lucknow, Ontario, Canada.

SURFACE SOIL ONE SPADE DEEP PLENTY OF MANURE IN SECOND SPADE DEPTH THIRD SPADE DEPTH. GROUND PREPARED APART EACH WAY RASPBERRIES PLANTED STAKE SUPPORTS WIRE 18 ins 18 ins STRONG POST 10ft APART

TRAINED ON TRELLIS

rost if layered now. If frost comes variety by this name, velvety crimson, berries. If in pots give plenty of water arly, set a headless keg over the bush Strong one year plants 15 cents, by and liquid manure. and cover with a pane of glass or sur- mail; two year old plants 35 cents each,

nights approach to protect them from frost. Usually the first frosts are folid and it is no larger now than when it lowed by several weeks of pleasant was a yearling. It is extremely dwarf, weather, when flowers will be scarce. has very small reddish green foliage. The plants should be labelled with the and it blooms and blooms and blooms correct name, placing the label beside each root. This label should be tied on ualled by the American Beauty. It the root when the clumps are lifted and valuable for a lace bag sachet and the varieties can then be kept separate will exhale its sweetness long after the another season. Keep the plants well olor leaves its dried petals. I have tied up to stakes so they will not b broken by high winds.

> Dahlias will be benefited by thinning out the side shoots and reducing the number of flowers. Give liquid manure and finest flowers will be produced.

Seedling perennials can be moved to their flowering quarters now

Lawns will benefit now by the use f nitrate of soda, a small teaspoonful

to the gallon of water. Grass seed planted in September will make a good lawn next spring.

Herbs for drying should be cut just as they are showing bloom; tie up the sprays in small bunches and hang them up in a sunny window or other airy lace to dry.

Earth up celery when the soil is dry and the weather fine.

Chrysonthemums should have their buds in a forward state by this time, and as soon as they are about the size of peas feeding should commence with

Diamond Brand Compost WELL ROTTED HORSE MANURE

Dried Odorless Ground Now is the time to feed your LAWNS. If applied in September, our Com-t will induce deep root growth and strengthen grass to withstand the ets of Winter. t is largely HUMUS. Positively odorless. Contains no WEED SEEDS-

refuse. Easily handled—spreads on like seed. Plant foods are Immediately available and lasting. Excellent for Flowering Plants. If used in planting Fall bulbs you will have larger and brighter flowers.

Put up in bags 100 lbs. each.

Write for Circular "G" and prices NEW YORK STABLE MANURE COMPANY, 273 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Cover the best dahltas as the cool | Corn growers will find Bulletin No. 415. "Seed Corn," useful. To be had without cost by applying to the Department of

> Tobacco stems make a valuable fertilin potash. Tobacco stems should be applied in smaller quantities than maure. Two tons an acre are sufficient.

Crimson clover seed thas advanced o \$7.50 to \$9 a bushel and at these prices it is doubtful if it can be profitaly used as a green fertilizer. A better olan is to sow rye this fall and use the lifference in price in adding nitrogen to he soil in the form of nitrate of soda r some other highly nitrogenous fertilizer. The rye will afford a winter overing, preventing washing and leachng, and can be turned under in the spring to add humus to the soil.

DISEASE OF MUSHROOMS CAUSES LARGE LOSSES, BUT CAN BE CONTROLLED.

A fungus disease of cultivated mushoms has reduced the yield of certain growers from 30,000 pounds to less than partment of Agriculture, to be issued in 1915, although it is advisable

as the disease progresses the color darkens and the tissue decays. The cap of the mushroom is frequently distorted with artificial fertilizer.

with artificial fertilizer.

Proper precautions and planning of formaldehyde gas fumigation should be employed to disinfect the houses. Formaldehyde gas, even in small quantities, retards the growth of the fungus.

If further information is desired write to the Spores. A rate of three pints of formaldehyde or formalin per 1,000 cubic feet should be used, in the proportion of one pint of formalin to one-half pound of potassium permanganate. An apparatus suitable for use in fumiga-

tion is fully described and illustrated in bulletin No. 171 of the Bureau of Plant Industry, which growers may have free on application.

Fumigation will control the disease in the houses, but will not keep them free, since bringing infected material, tools, &c., into the houses will certainly start the disease anew; therefore every precaution should be taken to prevent the reinfection of the houses after they Faded, Broken, Discolored Coats

have been fumigated. Diseased material should be removed from the houses immediately and treated with a disinfectant, preferably a solution of one gallon of formalin to about forty-five gallons of water. This disinfectant should be used to spray all places where diseased material has Tools and conveyances should

also be treated. Although the disease is highly infectious, it is only recently that growers have appreciated that it has been re sponsible for such extensive losses. The successful cultivation of mushrooms needs such peculiar knowledge and special conditions that losses have often been attributed to other factors besides the disease. An unsuitable degree of humidity, imperfect ventilation, im-proper preparation of the bed and the presence of insects may ruln a mushroom crop, but such unfavorable con-ditions have often been blamed when it was the fungus disease that caused the

LARGE CANES WITH

FEW ROOTS ARE

New York State ranks first in value age annual value of hay and forage in New York State is approximately \$77.-The most valuable single plant

Yields of three tons of hay an acre are not unusual; the average yield for the United States is 1.35 tons, and for New York State 1.4 tons. Low yields in the tention, to form the control of the control tention to fertilization, poor seed and acid soils—all due in turn to the concentration of attention on cultivated crops rather than on hay, Regardless ding a few few hens moult slowly, shedof this, hay is practically the only large crop that has consistently shown a net

WHITE GRUBS LIKELY TO CAUSE LOSSES IN 1915.

Illinois, parts of Minnesota, the southern part of Michigan and northern Ohio: also in northeastern Pennsylvania, southeastern New York, parts of Connecticut and New Jersey. This is indicative of a great abundance of white grubs in 1915, and judging from the greater abundance of beetles in the greater abundance of beetles in the street of this annual change of ap-

quently land in small grain, timothy at that time is most likely to be inticeable that ground nearest timber will are kept on a total fast, be heaviest intested, other conditions. Either plan results in a total stoppage heaviest infested, other conditions being equal, since the parent beetles, feed on tree foliage and do not fly great zer as they contain large quantities feed on tree foliage and do not fly great of plant food and are especially rich distances if they can find suitable places in which to lay their eggs near by

Fields likely to be infested with grubs should be thoroughly ploughed between building feathers instead of producing eptember 15 and October 10. The date eggs. of ploughing will depend on latitude and he weather conditions, for the grubs go lown as cold weather approaches, and t is desirable to plough the fields just before they go down when possible. he grubs are abundant hogs should be allowed to run in the field wherever this can be done; chickens and turkeys are also valuable aids if allowed the run of newly ploughed ground. If it is impracticable to make use of hogs to rid the infested fields of grubs a deep and thorough disking should follow ploughing, and in 1915 only crops least susceptible to injury, such as small grains, buckwheat, clover, vetch, &c should be planted, and by no means should susceptible crops, such as corn timothy and potatoes, be planted. fall ploughing should be practised and i .000 pounds a year. The mycogone dis- of great value for destroying grub ease, as it is known, has caused great losses to the mushroom growers of Paris. An effective control of this blight which were kept cultivated and free has been evaluated and free has been evolved, and mushroom grow- from an undergrowth of weeds in May ers will be interested in the details given in a bulletin of the United States Desoon, entitled "The Mycogone Disease of Mushrooms and Its Control." spect the field first for grubs. While it is not ordinarily advisable to follow

Mushrooms and Its Control."

is not ordinarily advisable to follow corn after corn, nevertheless it is imsists of a white velvety coating that covers the mushroom. The normal development of the gills is prevented, and adopt this rotation for the coming year,

FOWLS NOW CHANGE SUITS OF FEATHERS

Being Discarded for Bright Ones.

MOULTING SEASON IS HERE

Starving to Force Process Is One Way of Limiting Lean Period.

By PROF. F. H. STONEBURN.

Adult fowls change their clothing each year, discarding their faded, broken, discolored coats and after a time appearing resplendent in new feather garments throughout. This change is made in the fall or early winter, thus insuring complete protection for the birds during the cold season which is before them.

The moulting period, especially in the and only to Iowa in acreage and birds are not only subjected to the drain production of these crops. The aver- upon their systems, caused by the necessity of making new feathers, but they also often contract colds and other simi-tar troubles, due to exposure to cold and rain while they are without the proin the State is timothy, and this ranks second only to corn in the United States. One-sixth of New York State, or measures as are necessary to hasten the

ding a few feathers at a time and re-placing these immediately with new ones. The attendant will frequently fail to note this gradual change and will sud-denly awake to the fact that these slow moulting spectmens have in some mysteri-ous way secured patches of new feathers. Other hens seem to drop their old feathers practically at one time, and for a little while are ridiculous looking ob-The destructive May beetles, or so-called June bugs, were extremely abun-dant the past spring in northeastern Iowa, southern Wisconsin and northern

Because the moulting hens must bend their energies to the secretion of feather making material, they naturally cease egg

most of these sections this spring than parel on the part of our layers and that three years ago the grub injury will be consequent stoppage of production is reven greater than in 1912, when it winter shortage of the egg crop is not winter shortage of the egg crop is not caused many millions of dollars dam- so much due to unfavorable weather con

caused many millions of dollars damage. It is of greatest importance that farmers and gardeners properly handle their fields this fall and next spring to prevent a repetition of the enormous losses occasioned in 1912. Injury can be reduced to a minimum by adopting the following practices:

In the sections above mentioned the important economic species have a three year life cycle; that is beetles appearing in the spring of 1914 deposit eggs which hatch about a month after being laid. The young grubs feed on roots and decaying matter, but seldom do damage during their first year, Howdo damage during their first year. However, the following year (1915 in the
case of the destructive broad under disfor old hens to complete their moult and
dance of those materials they require.

in the soil until the next spring (1917).

The beetles lay their eggs in land covered with vegetation at the time of their flights (May and June), consequently land in small grain, timethy days during the second week, and is then and such crops which cover the ground gradually supplied, so the stock is on as well as land overgrown with weeds full feed again at the end of the third abundance during the time when the birds

of egg production after the first week upsets the normal condition and activi ties of the fowls and almost invariably throws them into moult. Then when they again receive a full ration, rich in meat and other nitrogenous foods, they begin

this treatment, though it may seem a bit harsh. As a matter of fact few, if any, hens will appear to be seriously af-fected and the loss in weight will be but lacking this, granulated bone is

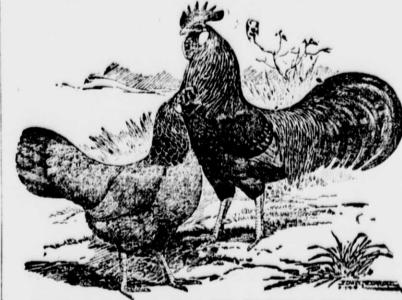
the test of the practical value of this plan. Some the most satisfactory and use it every year. The writer's own experience has caused him to regard the "forced moult" and seem to be particularly valuable. as being unprofitable, and this view is supported by the results of certain careful experimental work, notably at Cornell

chan 100 individuals each, were tested for about fifteen months. One lot was permitted to moult naturally; the other was put through a forced moult. In summing up the comparative results secured, the lot old time "Douglass mixture," which old time "Douglass mixture," which

t does not pay to force a moult by sultarvation method, and that apparently it of a good policy to encourage hens, by good is good policy to encourage hens, by good care and feeding, to lay during late summer and fail, rather than to resort to unusual means to stop laying in order to induce early moult, with the hope of increasing productiveness during early winter, a senson which is naturally unfavorable for egg production. In short, it appears wise when hens want to lay to let them lay."

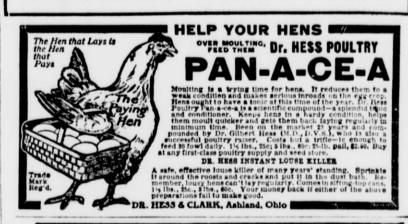
This question of a forced moult is mental to the mash at the rate of a tablespoonful to the drinking water, one tablespoonful to the drinking water.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS



Introduced to America direct from the middle of the last century, the Brown Leghorn soon became popular and is still the idol of a great host of breeders. The plumage color is a mixture of glomy black, red and brown, a combination which is rich and beautiful. The Brown Leghorn is also profitable of total hay and forage produced and case of old fowls, is a trying one. The in a commercial way, as the females are great producers of large white eggs. The desired type is shown in the accompanying drawing.

POULTRY DIRECTORY



Fill the Egg Basket

You want your hens laying now of all times of the year, whether you sell eggs or just have a few hens to supply your own family. Come in and get

Pratts, Poultry Regulator and you will soon be getting all the eggs you

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ASK about our POLLTRY EXCHANGE THIRTY YEARS ON SAME CORNE) MEANS SOMETHING TO YOU. 23-24 Thirteenth Ave. 66 Loew Ave. West Washington Market, NEW YORK.

The way to plant raspberries.

The way to plant raspear and faect all almost custon) they are larger and feed all whost are clusting to this tractually persuated to their houses.

The way to plant raspear and faected all and out the wood when when when we water, gradually increased.

The way to plant raspear the water of forcin the moulting folds all when the plant and that the moulting specimens should be

In the first place the latter should be given quarters which are clean, dry and comfortable. Dampness and draughts must avoided. Lice, if any are present ould be disposed of by thoroughly dust be avoided. ing the hens with some good powdered ce killer, or by rubbing into the feathers ual parts of vaseline if skin irritation The ration should be liberal in quan-

ity and varied in composition. It is es-ectally desirable that plenty of animal ood be supplied at this time. Beef scrap, tso a great help. Bone in some form is also demanded

Favorable results are said to follow the

time. Sunflower seeds are also to be recommended. These materials are oil Beyond this point there are other litt! helps which are worth considering. The use of a gentle laxative, as Epsom salts ful experimental work, hotalin, agricultural experiment station.

At the above institution two equal lots the body wastes. A good intestinal antitude the body wastes. A good intestinal antitude to be body wastes. A good intestinal antitude to be body wastes. A good intestinal antitude to be body wastes. of White Leghorn hens, containing more septic will do much toward warding of than 100 individuals each, were tested for diseases and keeping the entire system is

A mild tonic will help the good work "The findings would indicate that with the methods employed, with White Leghborn fowls one, two or three years old by down to "force the control of the cont sulphuric acid. Over these pour a ga of water, stirring briskly. Stir daily a few days, skimming off any soum tha

This question of a forced moult is men-oned at this time merely as a matter of aformation, as it is a point which is gen-on any but fine, clear days; never during

SUGGESTED POULTRY ORDINANCE NOT BAD

Should Do Great Good for the Industry if Two Changes Are Made in It.

make, except in two sections. nas Dr. Emmerson's word for it th

recommendation made to the Deputy Commissioner is that fifty be made the minimium in paragrap instead of seventy-five feet, and in with these modifications, it is will be for the good of the indu will serve as a detriment to poultry on fire escapes, roofs, a

Proposed: Rules and regu to keep live chickens, geese, other fowls for domestic pu 1. No permit from the Health for the keeping of ens, geese, ducks or other for necessary in unimproved section necessary in unimproved section the city used for farming purpose.

2. The keeping of live chinges, ducks or other fowls for mestle purposes shall be allow the city of New York under the

for, issued in accordance we rules and regulations of the ment of Health, be obtained for

of chickens (or other fowls) other fowls) or the ited dwelling cother that ing of the applicant if s or other fowls are to be on the same lot with of said applicant or on

he kept so as not to cause a to slaughter.